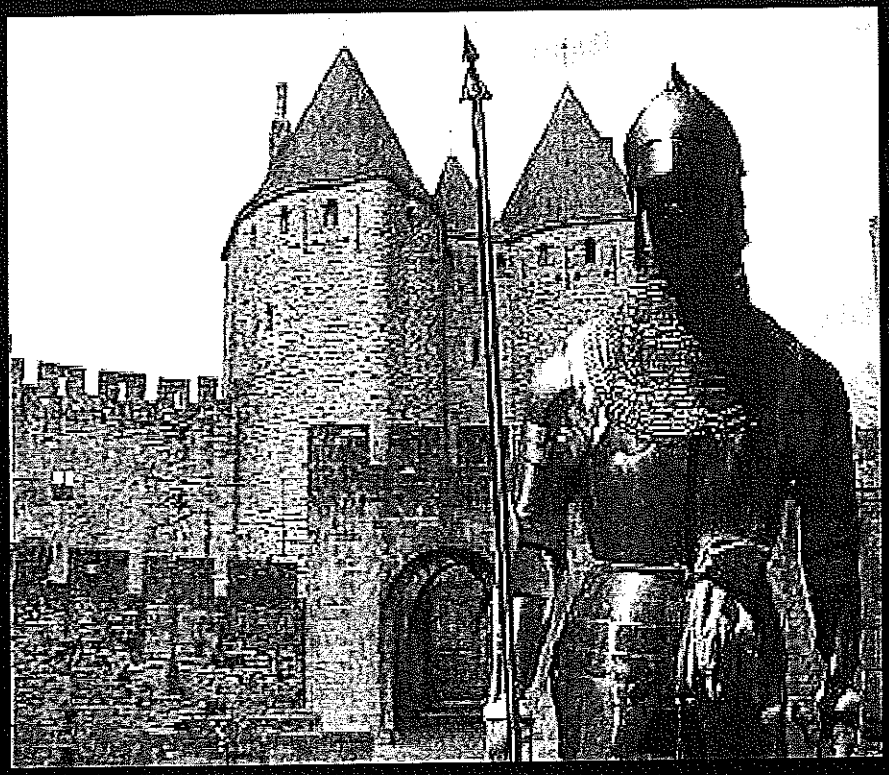
Living in Medieval Europe



Medieval Times Unit Expectations:

- Complete **5 of the 10 choice activities by June 2** in order to design a castle with a group of 2-3 students.
- If you don't complete the required choice work, you will not be able to work on a castle, you will complete additional reading and related study guides
- Packet of choices include:
    - Timeline activity
    - Vocabulary activity
    - William the Conqueror - Reading and study guide
    - The Feudal System - Reading and study guide
    - To Be a Knight - Reading and study guide
    - Castle of a King - Reading and study guide
    - Queen Eleanor - Reading and study guide
    - The Feast - Reading and study guide
    - Girls and Women – Design a Tapestry
    - Castle Battle – Design a Catapult

6a

Name_____

TIMELINE

1066 Norman conquest of England. A small group of soldiers from Normandy in France, take over England.

1170 University of Paris is founded growing out of a Medieval cathedral school.

1209 Cambridge University is founded in England.

1215 Magna Carta is signed at Runnymede. A step toward representative government in England.

1249 The first men's college is founded at Oxford University in England.

1250 Cliff cities are built on Mesa Verde in present-day southern Colorado by people known as the "Anasazi."

1300–1309 Eyeglasses are in common use. Starting in 1309, the first of seven popes, who are rivals of the Roman popes, rule from Avignon, France.

1310 –1319 First mechanical clocks appear in Europe, Pope John XXII attempts to stop the practice of alchemy. The first western European book on human anatomy based on dissection appears. Grain crisis in Europe 1315–1316 results in widespread famine, owing to the fact that summer did not come to much of Europe. Crop failure due to cold wet weather forced people to eat their seed grain.

1320–1329 The Aztecs found the city of Tenochitlan on the spot where they see an eagle sitting on a cactus with a snake in his beak. It is here that the Spanish will establish Mexico City 200 years later. The explorer Marco Polo dies in Venice, Italy, on January 9, 1324, after years of travel in Asia.

1330–1339 The University of Paris decrees in 1336 that no student can graduate without attending lectures on "some mathematical books." The Hundred Years War between France and England begins in 1337.

1340–49 The first blast furnace for iron smelting is developed in Belgium. In 1346 or 1347, Italian ships bring rats carrying fleas infected with the Black Plague to Europe. Geoffrey Chaucer, author of *The Canterbury Tales*, is born in London. By 1347, small cannons that shoot arrows using gunpowder have been designed. This marks the first appearance of guns in Europe.

1350–1359 By 1351, an estimated 25 million Europeans have died from a plague called "The Black Death," raging since 1347. The French king is kept a prisoner in England for a few years. Peasants (serfs) have uprising in France, 1358; 20,000 people die.

1360–69 The French reconquer many of their territories that had been previously occupied by the English

1370–79 The steel crossbow is introduced as a weapon of war.

1380–1389 Geoffrey Chaucer begins to write *The Canterbury Tales*. Rockets are used for the first time in Europe at the battle of Chioggia between the Venetians and the Genoese. Cast iron objects become generally available in Europe.

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6b

Name_____

TIMELINE

1390–1399 Italian mapmaker Paolo Toscanelli makes a map incorrectly showing Asia to be only 3000 miles west of Europe. A century later, this map inspired Christopher Columbus to make his first voyage of discovery.

1400–1406 Major improvements are made in sailing ships. The long lost map of the world drawn in the second century by the geographer Ptlomey is rediscovered in western Europe. It becomes the best existing map of the world. Ptolomey's map makes Columbus believe that Asia can be reached by sailing west from Europe.

1440 The Guttenberg Bible is printed on a printing press that uses movable type. This invention made it possible for books to be made cheaply and, as a result, knowledge began to spread more rapidly than ever before in history.

1492 Columbus discovers the West Indies in the New World. Columbus also learns that compasses change direction slightly as the longitude changes. After seven centuries, the last Moslems are driven from Spanish soil. Leonardo Da Vinci draws a plan for a flying machine.

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Name_____

TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Directions: Using the Timeline, organize the following things beginning with the oldest and ending with the latest.

1. Eyeglasses are in common use in Europe.
2. The Anasazi build Mesa Verde in Colorado.
3. Guttenberg prints Bibles using movable type.
4. Moslems are driven from Spain.
5. The Magna Carta is signed.
6. The Hundred Years War begins.
7. Peasants (serfs) have an uprising in France.
8. Mechanical clocks are invented.
9. Steel crossbow is invented.
10. Marco Polo dies.

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3a

Name_____

VOCABULARY LIST

ALCHEMY Medieval chemistry. Alchemists tried to find ways to change "base metals," such as lead, into gold.

ARCHER A person who shoots with a bow and arrows

ARISTOCRACY A privileged minority, usually based on inherited wealth and high social position. Royalty and noble lords belonged to the aristocracy.

BISHOP A clergyman of noble rank in charge of the administration of a diocese.

CASTLE Usually the fortress home of a noble lord

CATHEDRAL The main church for a district or diocese which served as the seat of a bishop.

COAT OF ARMS A shield marked with designs of a particular family or group.

CHIVALRY Knightly qualities such as valor, fairness, courtesy, respect for women, and protection of the poor.

CROSSBOW A short, extremely powerful bow mounted on a piece of wood that holds a special cranking mechanism for pulling the bowstring back.

CURTAIN WALL A castle's outer protective wall.

DARK AGES The first part of the Middle Ages from around 500–1000 A.D.

DIOCESE A church district controlled by a bishop.

DUKE A noble lord of the highest rank whose estate was called a "Duchy."

DUNGEON A cell for prisoners, usually located in the basement of a castle's tower.

EARL A high-ranking, noble lord.

FALCONRY A Medieval sport of hunting with falcons,

FEUDALISM The Medieval way of life,

FIFE The lands over which a person has control; a lord's fife would be all the lands of his great estate.

GREAT HALL A large hall used by Medieval lords for dining and for meeting with people.

INNER WARD The central courtyard of the castle where the castle's great stronghold or "keep" was located. Sometimes the inner ward was also where the castle's great hall and kitchens were located.

JOUST Combat or mock combat with lances between two knights.

KEEP The central stronghold or core of a castle. The castle's best defended area.

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3b

Name_____

VOCABULARY LIST

KNIGHT A person of from a wealthy family who, through years of training, became a professional warrior. Knights fought on horseback. Knights were military servants of their lords and often held manor lands in exchange for their service.

LIEGE Someone in Medieval times entitled to give or receive feudal service or allegiance.

LORD A rich land owner who ruled a great feudal estate. A lord's title, such as "Earl," was passed down from father to the oldest son.

MAGNA CARTA A document signed by King John of England in the year 1215. It limited the king's power to restrict the feudal privileges of the noble lords. The Magna Carta was a step toward representative government at a time when kings had unlimited power.

MANOR An important unit of land in feudal society. Manors usually consisted of farmlands, a village, a church, a large manor house, and all the serfs who lived in the village.

MELEE A mock fight between groups of knights

MIDDLE AGES The historical period from around 500 A.D. up to around 1450 A.D, between the fall of Rome and the birth of the Renaissance.

Medieval ERA The Middle Ages. Usually refers to the late or High Middle Ages, which were from around the year 1000 A.D. up to about 1450 A.D.

MONASTERY A place where communities of monks live lives of devotion to God in isolation from the outside world.

MONK A man who lives a life separated from the rest of the world, usually in a monastery where he devotes his life to God and follows strict rules of poverty, obedience, and chastity.

MOAT A deep ditch around a castle, usually filled with water.

MURDER HOLES Holes hidden above a castle's doors through which boiling hot liquids could be dumped, or rocks hurled down on invaders.

NOBLES People of high birth, such as dukes and earls. In Medieval Europe, they were the people who lived in the castles.

NOBILITY The class of nobles.

OUTER WARD An outer courtyard of a castle. It usually contained stables, soldiers barracks, a church, and a granary where grain was stored. Villagers could come here for protection in times of war

PAGE A boy servant and student of a knight. The first stage in becoming a knight.

PILGRIMAGE A long journey undertaken to reach a holy shrine done out of religious devotion or to gain spiritual merit.

PORTCULLIS A grate used to protect a castle's entrance.

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3c

Name_____

VOCABULARY LIST

RENAISSANCE The great period of rebirth in art, literature, and learning in the 14th–16th centuries, which marked the transition into the modern periods of European history.

SERF A landless person who raised crops; bound to a feudal manor.

TITHING One-tenth of a farm's produce or a person's income paid as a tax to support the Church and clergy.

TITLE The social rank of of a noble lord. For example, a noble lord may have the title of "Duke." Titles are hereditary and are passed down from a father to his oldest son.

TOURNAMENT A Medieval sport of mounted combat with blunted weapons.

VASSAL A holder of land under feudal agreements; also a humble servant. A serf was a vassal of a lord. A lord was a vassal of the king.

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Name_____

VOCABULARY ACTIVITIES

From the Vocabulary List:

1. Find three activities pertaining to knights.

2. Find six parts of a castle.

3. Find four words that have something to do with religion.

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William the Conqueror

William the Conqueror was born in France in 1027. It was not an easy time. In those days, the only way a nobleman could become richer was to steal land from other noblemen. All over the country, dukes and barons were raising armies and battling one another. William's father, Duke Robert of Normandy, died in one of these battles. After his father's death, William became the new duke. He was only seven years old.

A King in Training

As he grew up, William studied very hard and practiced his battle skills with other boys. He also learned how to make armor, plow the fields, and take care of animals. All of these things helped him become an excellent fighter and leader. But being a king in training was also dangerous. Noblemen who wanted more land often tried to kidnap and even kill young dukes and princes. Some of William's own friends and relatives wanted to take his lands from him. Duke William once had to be hidden from would-be kidnappers in a pig sty on a neighbor's farm.

Still, William survived his childhood. By the time he was 24 years old, he had become the greatest lord in France. But William was not satisfied with his riches or his accomplishments. He wanted to rule England as well.

Making a Marriage

William's mother arranged for him to marry Matilda of Flanders, the daughter of the wealthy Count Baldwin of Flanders. Matilda was a highborn woman related to a famous English king named Alfred the Great. William understood that getting married to a woman with royal connections and money could help his career. The wedding was held in 1053.

One day, William discovered that his cousin King Edward of England was dying. Edward, who had no children, had once promised that William could become king after Edward died.

William rushed to England to remind Edward of this promise. Edward remembered and agreed that William should become king.

But many people did not want a French king to rule over England. After King Edward died, his advisers told everyone that Harold of Wessex had been picked as the king's successor.

The Battle of Hastings

Back in Normandy, William was furious. He decided that he would fight Harold to become the English king. On October 14, 1066, William invaded Hastings, England, with a huge army, including 300 young boys.

King Harold's army was not very strong. Many of his soldiers were fighting Viking invaders in another part of the country. And William was an intelligent warrior. He watched the English soldiers very carefully as they fought. William noticed that when one part of his army became weak, the enemy soldiers would swarm in to finish them off. This gave William and his remaining troops the opportunity to sneak up behind the other army and ambush. Again and again, William and his soldiers pretended to retreat. Again and again, another group of French soldiers would surprise the English from behind.

After nine long hours of battle, William had won. All that could be seen on the blood-soaked hill where the battle had taken place was a lone apple tree and the bodies of many brave soldiers. Duke William marched on to London, the capital of England. He was crowned King of England on Christmas Day, 1066, and became known as William the Conqueror.

William the Conqueror

William the King

During his reign, William ordered all the landowners in England to fortify, or protect, their lands from invaders by building big stone castles. He also promised the English people that he would not change their basic laws and customs. He made a few new laws that helped control the powerful feudal lords who were always fighting over their lands. This brought new peace to the kingdom. The English eventually thought of William as an excellent king.

Name _____

If You Were King William

Use some of the vocabulary at the bottom of this page to answer these questions.

1. You have just discovered that your father has died and you are to become the new duke. What is your first thought on hearing this news?

_____

_____

2. How would you feel if you discovered that your best friend was planning to fight against you for some of your lands?

_____

_____

3. How would you feel about having to marry someone that your parents picked out for you?

_____

_____

4. How would you describe the Battle of Hastings in a letter to your queen?

_____

_____

5. What is the first thing you would do or say to show the English people that, even though you were French, you would be a good king?

_____

_____

Vocabulary

battle	parcel	successor	highborn	tactics
reign	military	hostile	feudal	knight
loyalty	proclaimed	heir	armor	conqueror

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The Feudal System

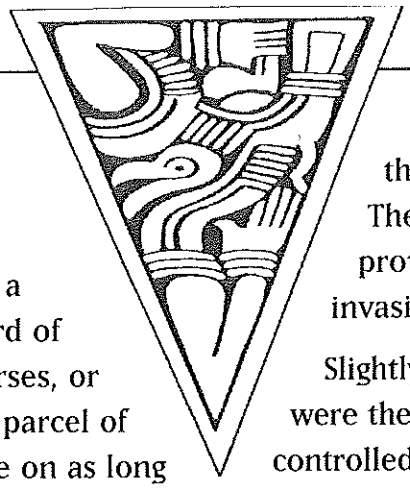
During his reign as King of England, William the Conqueror strengthened a system of government known as feudalism. This system helped keep order and peace during a difficult time in history.

Before Feudalism

Before the feudal system most people in Europe lived under Roman law. The Romans were originally from Italy, but they conquered many lands outside their homeland. Roman government was not perfect, but it worked for many people over a long period of time. The Romans built roads and bridges all through Europe, started libraries, and created courts to settle arguments. Under Roman law some people even had the right to vote for their leaders.

But after hundreds of years, the Roman government became too spread out and complicated. On top of that, barbarians from other lands began to invade Roman territories. Many Roman governors and senators fled to Italy, leaving everyone else to take care of themselves.

Suddenly, important landowners found themselves fighting to keep their lands. They needed to find soldiers who could protect them. These soldiers eventually were called knights. In return for their loyalty, the king was expected to pay his knights a fee. The word *fee* comes from the Latin word for "payment," *feudum*. In England and France the word for "fee" was *fief* (feef).



Fiefs, Lords, and Barons

When feudalism first began, a knight's fief might be an award of armor, weapons, clothing, horses, or food. Later the fief became a parcel of land that the knight could live on as long as he continued to fight for his king.

A kingdom might be split up into about 50 fiefs. A knight had power over everyone who lived on his land. He could sell or trade the things the peasants grew on his land. This "chief knight" was later called a lord. The richest lords were called barons.

Sometimes a baron's land was too large to manage, so he would divide it into smaller sections on which other knights could live and farm. These knights would then swear an oath of loyalty to the lord who gave them the land. The knights living under the lord were later called dukes, earls, or counts, depending on how much land they owned. Other people who lived on the knight's land included bailifs, villeins and, at the bottom of the heap, serfs.

The Lowest of the Low

To understand the way medieval society worked, let's start with serfs, who were at the bottom of the feudal social pyramid.

Serfs were like slaves, toiling away for the lord, duke, or count. They worked from dawn to dusk, and received no money for their work. Serfs were not allowed to leave the lord's land. They could only become free by escaping capture for one year and a day. Serfs did receive food, clothing, and a small hut for themselves and their families. They also were promised protection during wars and invasions.

Slightly above the serfs in power were the villeins, free men who controlled very small plots of land. They could sell the things they grew, but could not sell the land itself. Villeins had to make payments to their lords in crops, animals, and anything else they produced.

Commoners were slightly better off than the villeins. This group included merchants who ran businesses in the community and servants who worked in the local castle or manor. The merchants worked near the castle or in the town and paid rent and taxes to the king. Castle servants did chores such as cleaning, cooking, making repairs, and other tasks. They were paid for their work in money, food, and clothing.

Servants to a Lord

A bailiff worked directly for the lord, collecting rent, taxes, and fines, and finding people to serve on juries. A bailiff could also serve as a judge for the commoners. On just about the same level as a bailiff was the viscount, an assistant to a count or countess. He managed all the people on the fief, their jobs, and the many problems that the counts and countesses did not have time for.

The counts answered to the dukes and the dukes answered to the barons. All the people "above" the merchants (not including Church officials) were called nobility.

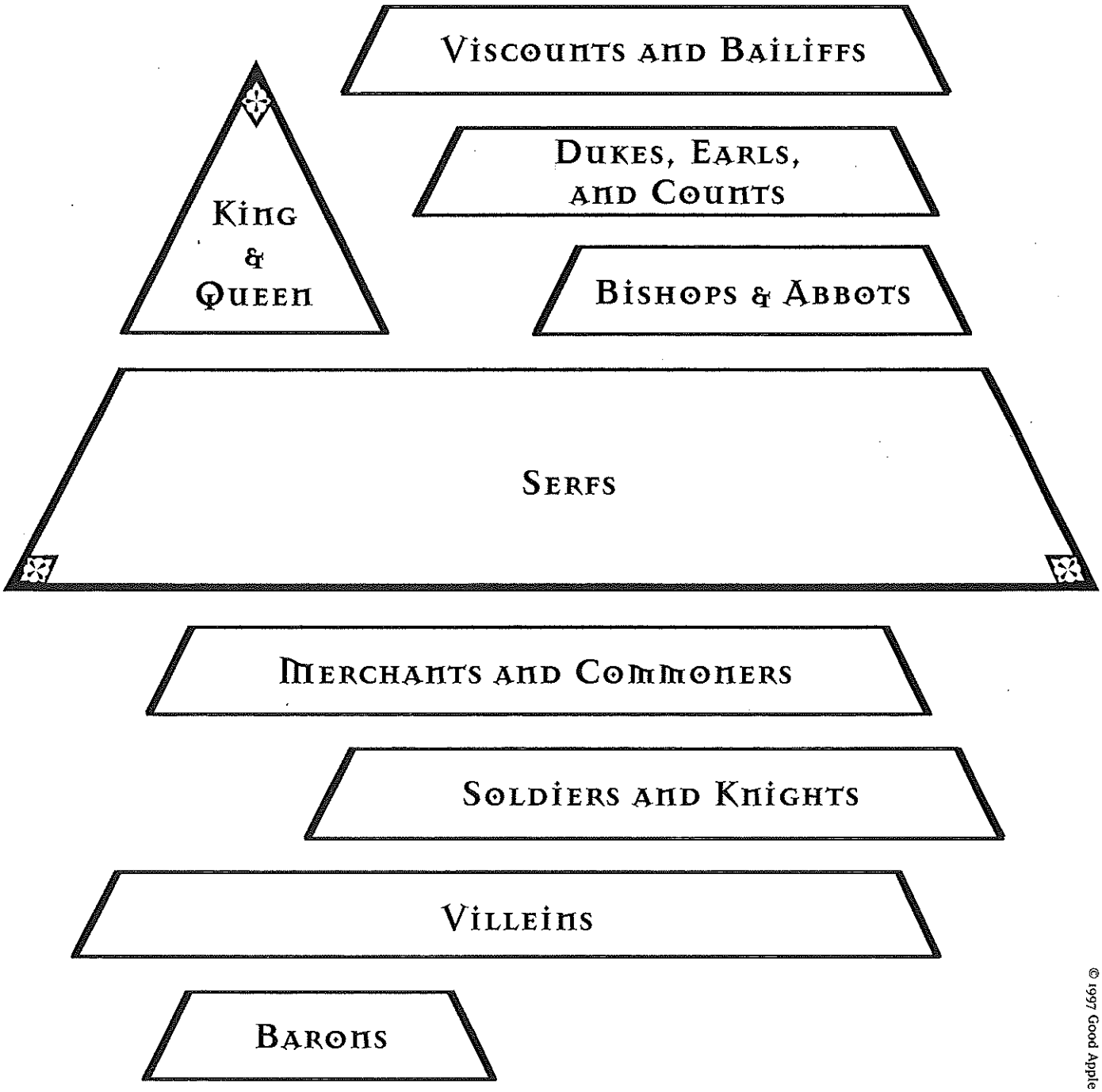
Name _____

The Feudal Pyramid

Kings in feudal Europe had the most power, even though there were very few of them. Serfs had the least amount of power, even though they made up the largest portion of the population.

Directions

Cut apart these puzzle pieces and put them together to make a pyramid. What does this picture tell you about life for most people during this time?



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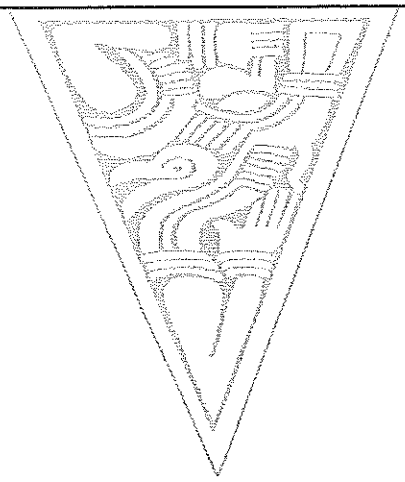
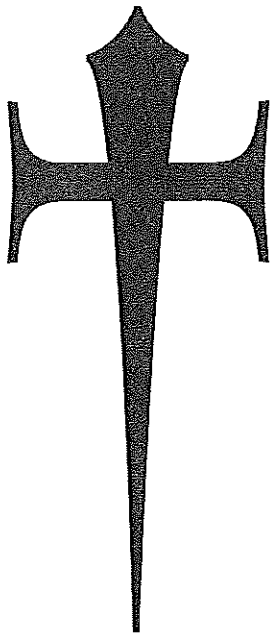


To Be a Knight

When he was a boy, William the Conqueror trained to be a knight. This gave him experience in fighting and leadership. Although all sons of noblemen could train to become knights, most would later serve a king or a lord—few *became* a king or a lord.



A Page's Life

Starting at about the age of seven, a noble boy could become a page to one of his father's knights. Pages were expected to study hard and learn manners, or etiquette, as well as how to care for a knight's armor and weapons.

To learn etiquette, a page spent a part of each day with the women of the castle. Noblewomen and queens taught pages how to play musical instruments, sing, and recite poetry. They also learned how to serve food to people who sat at the high table, usually the royal family. Because silverware hadn't been invented yet, pages brought bowls of water that diners could use to wash their fingers between courses.

Pages also spent time with monks, who taught them reading (and sometimes writing), arithmetic, geometry, and strategy games.

But the person the page spent most of his time with was his knight's squire. The squire taught the page to shoot a bow and arrow, train falcons, fight with a sword, and ride a horse. The squire also taught the page to joust, a medieval way of doing battle. To practice jousting, the page would learn to ride a horse while aiming a lance at a special target called a quintain. A quintain was a T-shaped pole stuck into the ground. If the page missed the target,

it would quickly swivel all the way around, hitting him on the back of his head and knocking him off his horse.

The page was also a squire's servant. The page had to lay out the squire's clothes, heat and carry water for the squire's bath, help him get dressed, and wait on him during a feast. The page also polished the squire's armor.

A Page Becomes a Squire

At the age of 14, the page became a squire to one knight. This knight taught the squire how to make and fix weapons and armor. The knight also taught the squire complicated fighting techniques. During jousts and tournaments, squires assisted knights with their horses, spurs, and weapons. Eventually a knight took his best squires into battle with him.

At the age of 21, the squire was usually ready to be knighted. The evening before his knighthood ceremony, the squire would bathe and dress in a white gown. Then he would go to the church and pray. In the afternoon the squire dressed in a full suit of armor. Finally the squire's knight would give him his own special sword. Now the squire was ready to be dubbed a knight.

Getting Dubbed

During the dubbing ceremony a nobleman or priest would strike the squire on the shoulder with the flat side of a sword. Then the squire would swear to be brave, honest, humble, and courteous (especially to women) as well as helpful and generous to the poor and weak.

It was usually at this time that a new knight would be asked to swear fealty to one special person, such as a king, queen, or duke, as well as to his country. Swearing fealty meant promising to fight in battles or wars whenever asked or paying money to help support a nobleman.

Finally the new knight received a special pair of spurs, which might be fastened to his boots by his page or wife.

Name _____

Blazon Your Coat of Arms! ✦

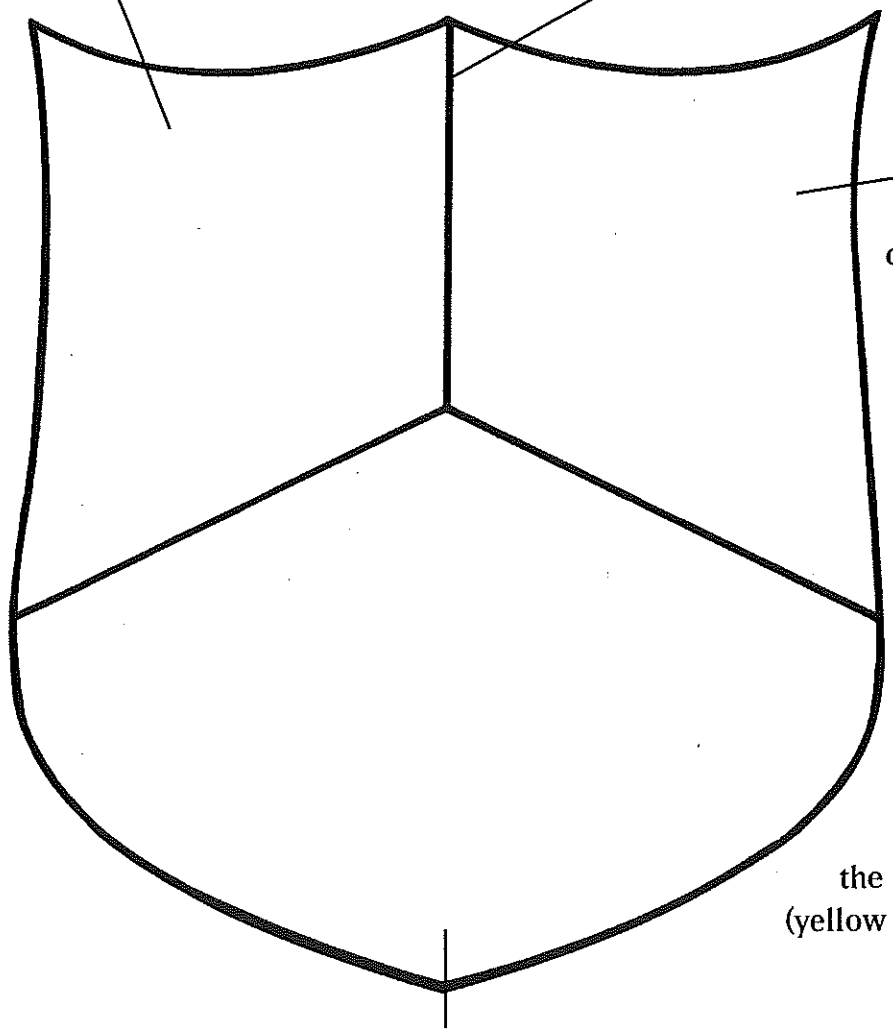
During battle, knights wore visors that hid their faces. The design, or coat of arms, on a knight's shield helped others identify him. It included many symbols related to the knight's life and adventures.

Directions

Blazon, or add symbols to, the shield below by following the labels.

subordinaries
lines that divide up your shield. You can add more when you are finished decorating your shield.

cantons
other smaller symbols



marks of cadency
a symbol of your state or country (a flag? a state bird?)

tincture of the field
the shield's background color (yellow for cheerful? red for strong?)

main charge
a symbol representing something important about your life (a picture of your home? your best friend? a favorite book?)

✦ Note to teacher: Enlarge the shield to allow for more intricate designs.

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The Castle of a King

One of the first things that William the Conqueror did when he became King of England was order all the noblemen to fortify, or strengthen, their castles. Up until then most kings and queens lived in wooden castles. The problem was that these castles were too easy to burn down. An invader would simply light his arrow and send it flying into a wall or tower. William decreed, or ordered, that all new castles be built with stone.

New Castle Technology

As stone castles were built, other new things were added. Gatehouses were built between the lists, or outer grounds, and the moats that surrounded the castle. Now guards could sound the alarm if they spotted enemies nearby. Gatehouses were protected by a special door called a portcullis, which was made of heavy wood or iron and could be locked with huge metal bars. Because the portcullis was heavy, a smaller door alongside it was used for everyday activities.

Within the gatehouse entry were arrow loops, small holes in the walls for shooting arrows at the enemy. In the ceiling were "murder holes" through which boiling water or oil could be dropped onto enemy soldiers.

Wooden palisades, or outer walls, were replaced with stone walls called curtains. Each of these walls was about 300 feet long, 35 feet tall, and 12 feet thick. Along the wall's edges were lower walls

called parapets. Inside the parapets were more murder holes. There were also guard towers along each wall.

A Look Inside

Just inside the castle walls was the bailey, where stables, servants' quarters, and shops were usually located. Here there might also be a fishpond that provided fish to eat, a place for children to play and swim, and water for putting out fires. There were also gardens, kitchen sheds, and huge stone ovens in this area.

Some stone castles had inner courtyards or inner baileys. The most important building of the inner bailey was the keep. The basement of the keep was used for storing food and important papers. Next to the basement was the donjon (dungeon), where prisoners of war were kept.

On the main floor of the keep was the great hall, a huge room used as a gathering place for the noble family and its guests. Here the king and queen heard news about their kingdom, gave banquets, and were entertained by minstrels, bards, and jugglers. The main floor usually housed a chapel and servants' rooms.

On the top floor of the keep was the royal chamber. This is where the king and queen, as well as children, servants, and dogs, would sleep or relax.

Capturing a Castle

These stone castles were a big improvement over wooden ones, but they weren't perfect. Stones hold moisture, so castles were often musty and cold. Because there were few windows, castle rooms were dark. Yet it was almost impossible for enemy soldiers to get into a well-fortified castle. Instead, armies would lay seige to the castle, camping outside the walls for weeks or even months. During a seige, supplies could not reach the people inside. Over time the people might begin to starve. Usually the enemy gave up or the people inside surrendered before that happened.

Name _____

Where in the Castle Are You?

Directions

Read the quotes at the bottom of this page. Write a number next to the quote to show where in the castle each person is located. Circle the name of the person who might be speaking.

A) I check out every person entering or leaving the castle. We don't want any spies getting in to poison the king!

Location: _____

Speaker: chief porter queen squire

B) This is where I have my shop. I shoe horses, make spurs, and fit bridles.

Location: _____

Speaker: wheelwright guard blacksmith

C) I spend a lot of time serving my knight here during a tournament. I help him put on his spurs and I water his horse.

Location: _____

Speaker: page guard squire

D) During battle I position myself here. I can shoot my arrows outside, but the enemy can't shoot in.

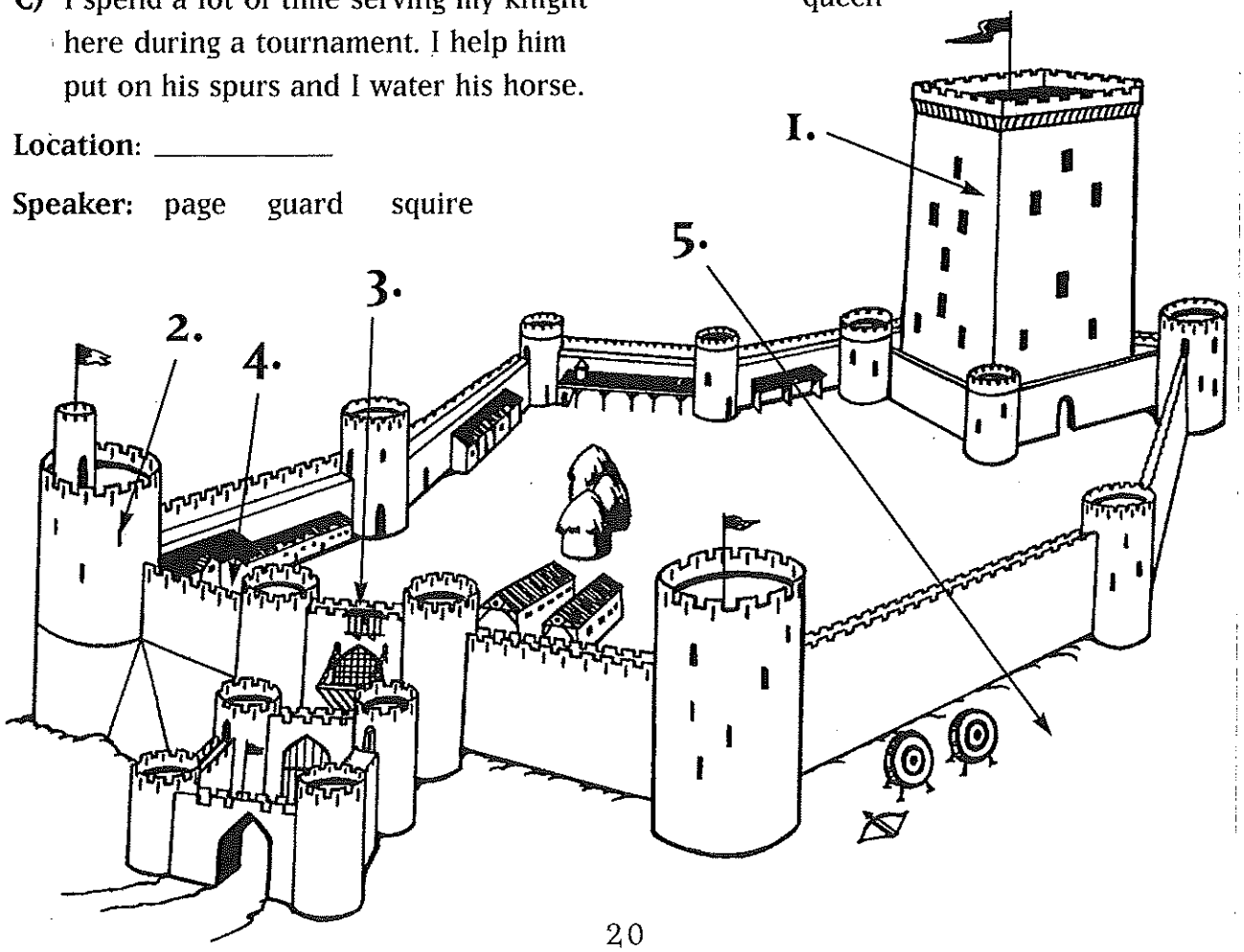
Location: _____

Speaker: chatelaine steward soldier

E) As the castle's chatelaine, I spend time here directing my ladies-in-waiting and training young pages in good manners.

Location: _____

Speaker: chamber maid merchant's wife queen



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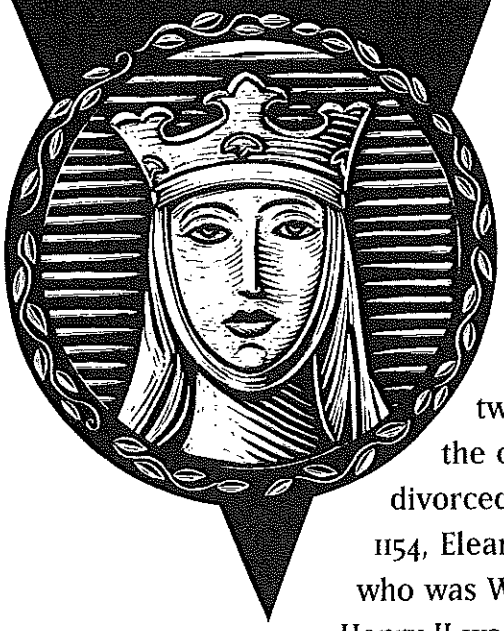
Eleanor of Aquitaine



Eleanor was born in 1122 in Aquitaine, France. When Eleanor was 15, her father arranged for her to marry Prince Louis VII of France. Louis became the king of France a month after their marriage took place.

First One Marriage, Then Another

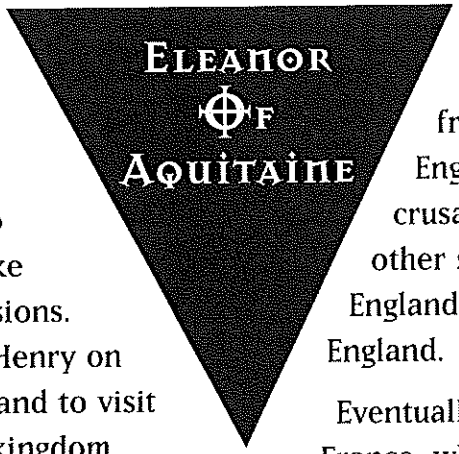
During their marriage, Eleanor gave birth to two daughters. She also helped King Louis rule the country for 15 years. Eventually, Eleanor divorced Louis, but she did not stay single for long. In 1154, Eleanor married Henry Plantaganet, Count of Anjou, who was William the Conqueror's great-grandson. King Henry II was a short, handsome man with red hair. He was intelligent, but bad-tempered, and would scream, cry, and roll on the ground when he didn't get his way.

Two years after their marriage, Henry became King of England. Eleanor was a queen once again. Pregnant with her fourth child, Eleanor went to London with her new husband and their newborn son, William. She brought many elegant items with her, including beautiful linens, silk pillows, wine, spices, and tapestries to cover the walls. She also brought storytellers and singing poets called troubadors to entertain herself and her court.

Eleanor taught her English court about a special code of behavior called chivalry. This was a set of rules for how men and women should behave. Part of the code of chivalry was based on the concept of courtly love. A knight would promise to be a lady's obedient servant, doing almost anything to win his lady's favor. This code of conduct encouraged love between people who were not married. This may have been because, in those times, people usually did not marry for love. Their marriages were often arranged by their parents. Many people were unhappy in their marriages.

Life as Queen of England

Eleanor had eight children with Henry. Besides taking care of her children, she also had to take care of the castles where her family lived. Her daily chores included making sure there would always be plenty of food, overseeing the spinners who made cloth, and helping to train pages. But Queen Eleanor was different in many ways from other medieval queens because she also helped her husband make important political decisions. She even traveled with Henry on holy wars, or crusades, and to visit different parts of their kingdom.



Over the years, Eleanor became frustrated with Henry because he stopped listening to her advice and the advice of their sons, Richard and John. Eleanor, Richard, and John led a revolt against King Henry to force him off the throne, but it failed. King Henry was so upset with Eleanor for plotting against him that he locked her away in an abbey for 16 years. Eleanor was only released for public ceremonies and to celebrate Christmas.

After King Henry died, in 1189, his son Richard became king and immediately released his mother from prison. Eleanor then ruled England for Richard while he was on crusades. After Richard's death, her other son, John, became King of England. Eleanor also helped John rule England.

Eventually, Eleanor retired to an abbey in France, where she died at the age of 82. She was buried next to her favorite son, Richard the Lion-Hearted. Over time, Eleanor became known as the Queen Who Surpassed All Queens.

Name _____

If You Were Queen Eleanor

Use some of the vocabulary words at the bottom of this page to answer these questions.

1. On the back of this paper, write a letter to a friend in France describing your new husband, King Henry.

2. Explain to one of your ladies-in-waiting what courtly love is and why it is useful.

_____

_____

3. King Henry has found out about your plot against him. What is the first thing you will say to him when he asks you about it?

_____

_____

4. King Henry has told you of his plans to lock you in the abbey. Explain how this feels and why you think it is fair or unfair.

_____

_____

_____

5. During the 16 years you are imprisoned in the abbey, what things do you do to stay busy?

_____

_____

Vocabulary

quarrels	discontent	abbey
oversee	troubadors	chivalry
linen	ceremony	conduct
station	feast	plot
tapestries	revolt	courtly

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